

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

GARSTANG UNION

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

For the Year 1894,

With Instructions for Preventing the Spread of Infectious
Diseases,

AND A

Statement of Receipt and Expenditure for the Year
ended Michaelmas, 1894.



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H. WRIGHTSON, PRINTER AND STATIONER, POST OFFICE.

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GARSTANG

Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

Once more it is incumbent upon me to present you with my Annual Report for the year 1894, the first I have had the honour of placing before you as a District Council, but the twelfth which has been rendered by me on Sanitary matters in your District.

The Report I have to offer is the most satisfactory of my twelve years' experience, showing no startling epidemics, and the lowest death rate since I have been your Medical Officer. At the same time the year shows a greater and steadier progress in Sanitary matters than any previous year, and this is a pleasant reflection for the long hours and time spent by the late Garstang Rural Sanitary Authority.

In dealing with this Report I shall call your attention—

- 1st.—To the summary of action taken in preventing the spread of disease.
- 2nd.—An account of the Sanitary state of your District.
- 3rd.—An account of enquiries made of conditions injurious to health in general.
- 4th.—Statements of sickness and mortality.

1st.—SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE.

During the past year the following infectious cases have been reported :—

1st.—Scarlet Fever	No. of outbreaks...	31
2nd.—Typhoid Fever	„ „ ...	5
3rd.—Diphtheria	„ „ ...	8
4th.—Erysipelas	„ „ ...	3
Total.....		<hr/> 47 <hr/>

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease attacked the Townships of Preesall, 1 case ; Garstang, 8 cases ; Nateby, 6 ; Upper Rawcliffe-with-Tarnacre, 5 ; Pilling, 4 ; Scorton, 1 ; Barnacre, 1 ; Inskip, 1 ; Great Ecclestone, 2 ; Cloughton, 1 ; Out Rawcliffe, 1. Total 31.

The disease thus attacked about one-half the Townships in your District, and was mostly of a mild type, the Township of Garstang suffering more than any other in the Union.

A dwelling here containing eight occupants, and possessing only two bedrooms, was attacked, this proving a striking example of the urgent necessity of providing some means of isolation. Every care was taken to localize the disease, but in spite of all precautions several other dwellings became infected, and I thought it wise to close St. Thomas's School, with the result that the epidemic gradually subsided. The cases in Nateby were the remains of the epidemic of 1893, and presented no special feature. The outbreak in Out Rawcliffe was of the greatest importance, inasmuch as an inmate of the Post Office was attacked. Here special precautions were taken, the Post Office for a considerable period being moved to other premises, there being no place to remove the infected case.

It is a fact worthy of mention that the disease was localized to one case in five different Townships.

DIPHTHERIA.

This disease attacked the Townships of Pilling, 1 case ; Inskip, 2 cases ; St. Michael's-on-Wyre, 3 cases ; Claughton, 1 case ; Churchtown, 1 case.

PILLING.

The dwelling here attacked was in a most unsatisfactory Sanitary condition, both as to drainage and water supply.

INSKIP.

Here too there were marked Sanitary defects.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

The disease here assumed a most virulent type, one case terminating fatally within one hour of my first visit ; another case, brother of the above, also dying within a few hours, then the mother became attacked, but recovered. It is highly probable that the infection arose from another case where a child had previously died without any professional attendance, as afterwards several of the occupants of the same dwelling suffered with sore throats, one case being undoubtedly Diphtheria.

Between the two infected dwellings there had been constant communication.

There were no marked drainage defects at either of these dwellings, but the water supply of the house where the child died without attendance, showed marked vegetable contamination.

Upon careful investigation in this Township, I found many children had been suffering from sore throats, so I ordered the school closed, with the result that there was no other outbreak.

CLAUGHTON.

The case of Diphtheria here followed upon Scarlet Fever, the surroundings of the infected dwelling showing no marked Sanitary defects.

CHURCHTOWN.

The only Sanitary defect here was the existence of the old-fashioned cesspool privy in close proximity to the dwelling.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were two cases of this disease in the Township of Pilling; Hambleton, 1; Forton, 1; Inskip, 1,

PILLING.

The first outbreak was in Pilling. The disease appeared here in a dwelling much over-crowded, one bedroom being occupied by four children, father, mother, and grandfather. The overcrowding was stopped, ventilation enforced, and disinfectants used, and there was no other case but the two first attacked, and both recovered.

The Sanitary condition of this locality has, on more than one occasion been brought under your notice. The next outbreak was in Hambleton, here the drainage was unsatisfactory. The next outbreak was in Forton, where the drainage was proved imperfect. The fifth and last outbreak was in Inskip; here the drainage was very defective.

ERYSIPELAS.

With regard to this disease, I have no special remarks to make.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I think your Council may be congratulated on such a result as is shown from the foregoing outbreaks.

Considering that you have no adequate means of isolation, and that each individual outbreak has had to be treated in its own surroundings, the results obtained are more than satisfactory.

The following points are carried out :—

1st.—Notification by Medical Attendant.

2nd.—Isolation as far as practicable.

3rd.—Free use of disinfectants.

The Superintendent of Police reported a case of Anthrax in cattle, at Myerscough. The cattle were immediately slaughtered, and the disease subsided, the origin of the outbreak being no doubt due to the fertilization of the land with raw bones.

2nd.—ACCOUNT OF THE SANITARY STATE OF YOUR DISTRICT.

The following is the Inspector's Report :—

Out Rawcliffe.

Gentlemen,

I herewith lay before you my Annual Report of work during the year ending December 31st, 1894.

The total number of notices served are 116, and Inspections made 311, mostly consisting of defective drains, foul ditches, old privies and overcrowded and defective dwellings.

Number of old houses disinhabited and taken down	6
Old Houses Restored	6
New Houses Erected	14
New Houses in course of erection	13
Houses rectified as to overcrowding	2
New Wells sunk	8
Old Wells cleansed	7

All infectious cases have been visited and dwellings fumigated.

A number of Cowsheds have also been visited, and many were found unsatisfactory.

The drainage in Garstang, Pilling and Barnacre has received special attention, and in Garstang and Barnacre the schemes are nearly completed. Preesall.—The drainage at Knot-End still remains unsatisfactory. At Inskip several farm-houses have been re-drained in the locality. At St. Michael's-on-Wyre I have reported several drainage defects, which are being removed, and there are also several water supplies on hand here. The drainage at Great Eccleston remains as last reported to you.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM JEMSON.

GARSTANG.

In Garstang a Special Drainage Scheme is at present in progress, and near completion. A good deal of time and trouble have been taken in this matter, and I hope with a satisfactory result.

A general improvement is being made in this Township, both in privy accommodation and Sanitary defects.

BARNACRE-WITH-BONDS.

Here again important drainage operations are in progress and nearing completion, and I hope the present scheme will thoroughly remove all the complaints of the past, and prove a boon to the neighbourhood. I need hardly remind your Board of the great amount of time and trouble this scheme has entailed.

PILLING.

Important has been the work of this Township.

Owing to a letter of May 12th, 1894, I was requested by the Local Government Board to make a Special Report of this Township. The attention of your Council was directed to the Report of Mr. Wilson Fox, Royal Commissioner on Labour (Vol. I., England, Part III.)

Accordingly, at your request, I made a Special Report of this

Township, which was presented and circulated. This Report entailed a great amount of labour, as every cottage dwelling in the Township was visited, the construction, drainage, water supply, and any overcrowding noticed. The cubic space of most of the sleeping compartments was also taken. As a result of this Report, a Special Meeting was held, with the representatives of the owners of property in the Township, when a definite line of action was decided upon.

Several new dwellings of a good cottage type are now in progress of building. An important sewage scheme is also under consideration, and other cottages are in contemplation.

I am of opinion that a good amount of Sanitary work will be taken in hand here, if reasonable time is given.

This Township has for many years received the special attention of your Board, and more work has been done in it than in any other in the Union, and there is still room for much improvement.

I will simply call your attention here to my Special Report of the past year, a good general water supply for this Township would be of immense benefit.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The dwelling of the cottager will be a matter which will require your constant attention. In many Townships they are of inferior type and require constant repair. Many of such thatched dwellings have suffered severely in the roofs during the recent storm, and still remain unrepaired. With some tenements the cottager takes his dwelling to keep the roof in order, consequently this is often neglected, much to the danger of the health of the occupants.

I consider your Council would be much better able to deal with the cottage dwellings in your District by adopting the "Housing of the Working Classes Act." I have, in several of my Reports, laid before you the special disadvantages of this type of dwelling.

Drainage, Scavenging, Excrement Disposal have had special attention during the past year.

Water Supply.—This has received constant attention, and entails special trouble, there being so many separate supplies in a scattered Rural District.

A combined water supply from a pure source, and excluded from local contamination, should, if possible, be procured at any reasonable cost.

3rd.—AN ACCOUNT OF INQUIRIES MADE OF CONDITIONS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH IN GENERAL.

Periodical inspections of your District are constantly made by the Inspector or myself, and a good amount of ordinary Sanitary work is done without bringing the same before your Board. Whilst writing under this heading, I venture to predict that the zealous Parish Councils will help materially the work of your Council by reporting to the Medical Officer of Health, or Inspector, any unsatis-

factory conditions existing in their respective Townships. They possess important powers both as to water supply and drainage, and it is to be hoped that they will exercise the same, and relieve as much as possible the labours of your Council, which have been in the past arduous and prolonged. It will be a great pleasure to see the Parish Councils take in hand the Sanitary condition of their Township.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

Population.	Townships	Deaths.	Rate per 1000
1113	Barnacre-with-Bonds	17	15.27
402	Bleasdale	2	4.97
179	Cabus.....	2	11.17
336	Catterall	2	5.95
575	Claughton	6	10.43
65	Cleveley.....	2	30.76
560	Forton	7	12.50
856	Garstang	13	15.18
25	Holleth	0	0.0
337	Kirkland	3	8.90
350	Nateby	2	5.71
789	Nether Wyresdale	5	6.33
371	Winmarleigh	5	13.47
176	Bilsborrow	0	0.0
553	Great Eccleston	9	16.27
504	Inskip-with-Sowerby	5	9.92
395	Myerscough	1	2.52
721	Out Rawcliffe	12	16.64
599	Upper Rawcliffe-with-Tarnacre...	5	8.34
367	Hambleton	8	21.79
1480	Pilling	25	16.89
896	Preesall-with-Hackensall	9	10.04
502	Stalmine-with-Staynall	9	17.92
In the Three Registration Districts:—			
6134	Garstang	66	10.75
3245	Stalmine	53	16.33
2772	St. Michael's-on-Wyre	30	10.82
In the whole District:—			
12151		149	12.26

District.	Births.	Rate per 1000
Garstang.....	135	22.00
Stalmine	76	23.42
St. Michael's-on-Wyre	62	22.36
Totals	273	22.46

No. of Males, 150. No. of Females, 123
Rate per 100022.36

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever	2		
Diphtheria	1		
Croup	1		
Puerperal Fever	1		
Whooping Cough	1		
		<hr/>	
Total	6	Rate per 1000493

Rate of Infant Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births...102.56

Difference between Birth and Death Rate...10.2

On examination of the above figures there are two Townships without a single death, and many others possess exceedingly low death rates. The three highest on the list being Cleveley, Stalmine-with-Staynall and Hambleton. The first is a very small Township, with only two deaths, and yet its rate of mortality is 30.76. I have known this Township in several years to have no death at all.

The Death Rate of the whole Union being 12.26 is most satisfactory and one unprecedented in any scattered Rural District in the United Kingdom, and one therefore of which you may well feel proud. The average Death Rate of your District for the past ten years being about 15 per 1000.

On comparing the Registration Districts, Garstang and St. Michael's remain as before, nearly equal; Stalmine taking the lead.

BIRTHS.

These show a decrease of 31 from last year, and there are 27 more males than females.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The Zymotic or Infectious Death Rate is also extremely satisfactory, and is about the lowest I have had to record since I have been your Medical Officer, viz.:—.493 per 1000.

To conclude such a Report is a great pleasure, and I earnestly hope that the record shown during the past year may be maintained.

I beg to thank you for the kind assistance you have always given me in Sanitary matters, and I hope the good work which has been done in the past will, by prompt action and tenacity of purpose, be continued in the future.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

THOMAS FISHER,

February, 1895.

Medical Officer of Health.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Rules for Infected Dwellings.

This disease, which is of an infectious nature, is easily prevented from spreading if proper means be taken to remove the original source of infection, to isolate the patients, and to destroy all the emanations from their person, and I recommend the following rules :—

1.—If a case of Enteric, Typhoid, Gastric or Low Fever (different names applied to the same disease) appear in your house, send immediate information thereof to the Medical Officer of Health for the district.

2.—Have your house inspected by a competent person, and make sure that no sewer or drain gas can enter into part of it.

3.—Have your water supply for domestic use examined, and if in the slightest degree contaminated with sewage matter, immediately discontinue the use of it. Rain water received in cisterns or barrels above ground, and filtered through a common charcoal filter, is always safe. Water contaminated with sewage derived from an infected source is one of the most common causes of this disease.

4.—Let the patient be isolated in a well-ventilated room, without carpets and curtains, and if possible, at the top of the house.

5.—Let all discharges from the patient, especially those from the bowels, be received into a disinfectant ; the most convenient being Calvert's Carbolic Powder. A piece of Gutta-percha Sheeting or Oil-cloth should be placed under the blanket to prevent the discharges soaking into the bed.

6.—The bed and body linen, and all other infected clothing, should be plunged in water containing 8 tablespoonfuls of Calvert's Carbolic Acid to every gallon of water, and afterwards boiled before being washed.

7.—Attendants on the sick should be scrupulously clean, and frequently wash their hands with a disinfectant, and they should carefully abstain from touching any article used for the food of man, such as milk, etc. Their personal clothing should be treated as infected articles.

8.—Any article of food which has been exposed to infection in the patients' room should, when not consumed by the patient, be destroyed.

9.—Every closet in the house, and every eject leading into a drain, should be disinfected twice daily by throwing into it a handful of green copperas. As the germs of this disease are most generally disseminated by means of the drains, every system of drains receiving the evacuations of a Typhoid patient should be kept constantly charged with this inexpensive chemical.

10.—As some persons, from peculiarity of constitution, take this disease in an extremely mild form, hardly recognisable as Fever, all

persons residing in a house containing a Typhoid patient, who are suffering from the slightest indisposition, and especially if it is attended with Diarrhoea, should confine themselves to the house, treat their own evacuations as infected, and scrupulously abstain from using their neighbours' closets. Persons of this class are often the means of spreading this and other diseases in public factories where closets are used in common. All such closets should at all times be flushed and disinfected twice daily.

11.—Good ventilation is the best disinfectant of the air of the sick room.

12.—As soon after recovery as the patient is able to bear it, he should take a tepid bath, or be washed with warm water and Carbolic Acid Soap; he may then re-enter the family with safety.

13.—On the recovery or removal of a patient, all floors, walls and ceilings should be fumigated, scraped and cleaned. For fumigating infected rooms and their contents, nothing is better than sulphur. A quarter-of-a-pound of brimstone, broken into small pieces, should be put into an iron dish (or the lid of an iron saucepan turned upside down), supported by a pair of tongs over a bucket of water. The chimney and other openings are then closed with paper pasted on, and a shovelful of live coals to put upon the brimstone. The door is then quickly shut, the crevices covered with paper and paste, and the room kept closed for six or seven hours. After this a thorough cleansing should be effected; everything washable should be washed and all other things be cleansed by proper means.

14.—Any further advice of a public character required for carry-out the above, or other Sanitary precautions, will be given on application to the Medical Officer of health, or Inspector of Nuisances of the District.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Instructions for Infected Dwellings.

1.—At once isolate infected case and where possible place in top room of the house.

2.—Provide one special attendant, with complete set of utensils for nursing.

3.—Strip the room in which patient lies of all carpets and curtains.

4.—Let all the discharges of whatever kind be received on their very issue from the body into a disinfectant, such as Calvert's Powder, Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid, or Condly's Fluid, and continue this from the first discovery, or even suspicion of Scarlet Fever, until eight weeks from that date, no matter how much sooner the patient may appear perfectly well, and his skin quite free from any remainder of peeling.

5.—About the fourth day of the eruption, let the surface of the body be well rubbed with Carbolic Oil daily, but only by permission of Medical Attendant.

6.—A large vessel containing Condly's Fluid or Carbolic Acid, in the proportion of from 6 to 8 tablespoonfuls to every gallon of water, should be kept in the room. All bed and body linen, on its removal from the person of the patient, to be immediately placed therein, as the too common habit of carrying the dirty clothing of a Scarlet Fever patient through the kitchen or other room in the house, cannot be too strongly condemned.

7.—An infected dwelling should not be visited by neighbours; a habit much too common, and one to be highly deprecated.

8.—No room (after having been occupied by a Scarlet Fever patient) should be re-occupied until it has been thoroughly disinfected and lime-washed, and if papered, the paper removed.

9.—It is a good plan to place a sheet across the entrance to an infected room, and occasionally saturate the same with a solution of Carbolic and water, same strength as before-mentioned—6 or 8 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

10.—Perfect cleanliness, both as to the patient and surroundings, is of the highest importance in any infectious disease.

11.—No food, liquid or solid (having been once in an infected room) should be used by any other person, but if removed, should be disinfected and destroyed.

12.—Under no circumstances should more than one infected person be placed in one bed, and all overcrowding should be carefully avoided.

13.—Disinfectants are supplied gratis upon application to the Inspector of Nuisances, and all infected dwellings will be disinfected by him, after the infectious disease has subsided.

14.—In case of death, the corpse should be thickly covered with Carbolic Powder, and speedily buried.

15.—No child after Scarlet Fever should be allowed to re-enter a school without a Certificate from the Medical Officer of Health or In-

spector of Nuisances, stating that he can do so without risk to others, and this is not usually asked for until the 6th or 8th week be past.

16.—On the recovery or removal of a patient, all floors, walls and ceilings should be fumigated, scraped and cleaned. For fumigating infected rooms and their contents, nothing is better than sulphur. A quarter-of-a-pound of brimstone, broken into small pieces, should be put into an iron dish (or the lid of an iron saucepan turned upside down), supported by a pair of tongs over a bucket of water. The chimney and other openings are then closed with paper pasted on, and a shovelful of live coal is put upon the brimstone. The door is then quickly shut, the crevices covered with paper and paste, and the room kept closed for five or six hours.

17.—After this, a thorough cleansing should be effected; everything washable should be washed, and all other things be cleansed by proper means.

18.—Dogs and cats should in all infectious cases be excluded from the room.

19.—These rules apply to Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, except that in the latter case the rubbing of the skin with oil is not required.

It is now generally known, under the Infectious Disease Notification Act, that it is compulsory upon both the occupier of the infected dwelling and the Medical Attendant to report an infectious disease to the Medical Officer of Health.

Any further advice of a public character, required for carrying out the above or other Sanitary precautions, will be given on application to the Medical Officer of Health, or Inspector of Nuisances of the District.

SMALLPOX.

Is to be dealt with in all respects like Scarlet Fever, with the substitution of a dressing of charcoal and olive oil, mixed to the consistency of paint, and applied with a brush. Spots kept covered with this will not pit.

MEASLES AND CHICKEN POX.

These can be stopped by keeping the rules for Scarlet Fever, for three weeks. There is no occasion for oiling the skin in any disease but Scarlet Fever, but all eruptive Fevers infect clothing and bed clothing.

THOMAS FISHER,

Medical Officer of Health,

Great Ecclestone, Garstang.

GARSTANG UNION 'RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

A Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for the period from 30th September, 1893, to 27th December, 1894, the date of dissolution.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance from last year	254	11 10	By General Expenses:		
" Rates under Precepts for:			Salaries.....	181	17 6
General Expenses	299	0 0	Establishment Charges for Returns		
Special (Garstang).....	46	2 10	made by Registrars of Births and		
" (Barnacre).....	60	0 0	Deaths, and Medical Officers, to		
" Receipts from all other sources, viz.:	405	2 10	Medical Officer of Health.....	8 6 4	
Exchequer Contribution Account (per			Stationery, Printing and Advertising ..	11 11 0	
County Council) in respect of Moiety			" Deputation Expenses, Joint Committees		
of Salaries of Medical Officer of Health	55	0 0	re Fylde Waterworks Company's		
and Inspector of Nuisances	10	8 0	undertaking		
" Bank Interest	65	8 0	" Costs re Temporary Hospital, Repairs,		
			and removal of Hospital Fittings, &c	45 8 6	
			Less Half Cost of Pump at Tempo-		
			rary Hospital, returned.....	8 17 11	
				36 10 7	
			Disinfectants.....	8 17 6	
			Special Expenses:		
			Garstang—Flushing Sewer	2 4 6	
			" Lighting.....	24 0 0	
			" Scavenging	28 0 0	
			" Walters & Co., Solicitors'		
			Costs, " Agreement for		
			way leave"	9 3 0	
			" Thynne & Thynne, " Rent		
			for way leave"	2 0 0	
			" J. Collinson, on account		
			of Drainage Works.....	100 0 0	
				165 7 6	
			Pilling—Repairs to drain	2 2 0	
			Great Eccleston—Repairs to drain....	1 16 0	
			Balance	301 19 3	
				£725 2 8	

PILLING ALLOTMENTS.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Rents received from the Allotments	19	3 0	By Balance from last year	3	14 9
" Balance deficit	2	8 3	Landowner's Rent	17	0 6
			" W. H. Houghton, Poor Rates	0	16 0

Table A. TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1894, in the Rural Sanitary District of Garstang.

Names of Localities.	Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.							Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.											
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Puerperal Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Garstang ...	66	12	5	5	4	26	14	under 5							3			14	17
								5 upwd	2	1	1			8	7	5	2	23	49
Stalmine ...	53	9	1	3	2	11	27	under 5					1		4		1	4	10
								5 upwd						3	9	8	1	22	43
St. Michael's	30	7	4	1	5	7	6	under 5		1		1			3	1		6	12
								5 upwd						2	5	2	1	8	18
Totals	149	28	10	9	11	44	47	under 5		1		1	1		10	1	1	24	39
								5 upwd	2	1	1			13	21	15	4	53	110

Table B. Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894.

Names of Localities.	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.				
	Census, 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.			Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	
Garstang	6134	Slightly decreasing.	135	under 5					
				5 upwd	21	2	3	2	
Stalmine	3245		76	under 5					
				5 upwd	1		1	1	
St. Michael's ...	2772		62	under 5					
				5 upwd	9	6	1		
Totals	12151		273	under 5					
				5 upwd	31	8	5	3	

TABLE (C)

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1894.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT OF GARSTANG.

Area in Statute Acres.....60199. Population, Enumerated 1891.....12151
Population, Estimated 1894.....12000

Name of Medical Officer of Health.....THOMAS FISHER.

Date of Appointment, June, 1882. Salary, £50.

Births registered	{	Male 150	Total 273	Deaths registered	{	Male 66	Total 149
		Female 123				Female 83	

Birth Rate, 22.46. Death Rate, 12.26.

Rate of Infant Deaths, under one year, to 1,000 Births, 102.56.

Death Rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, per 1,000 of population, 493.

Diseases prevalent:—Chest Affections and Scarlet Fever.

Period:—January to May.

What Action taken?—Disinfection, Isolation.

Any Schools Closed?—Yes. If so, for what Disease?—Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria.

What is the Character of the Hospital Accommodation?—Nil.

Is it Joint or otherwise?—Nil. No. of Beds?—Nil.

What were the Cases Treated?—Nil. Deaths in Hospital:—Nil.

From what Causes?—Nil.

How is Disinfection carried out?—By Fumigation, &c.

Apparatus used?—No special apparatus.

Is the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act in force?—Yes.

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable?—No.

If so, what are they?—Nil.

What is the character of House Accommodation?	Cottages in many cases deficient.
How many Back-to-back Houses?	Very few.
What action has been taken under "The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890"?	The Act has not been adopted.
Water Supply	Very variable.
Is Scavenging carried out satisfactorily?	Yes, in one Township, Garstang.
By Sanitary Authority or Contract?	By Contract.
How is the Refuse disposed of? ..	Carted away on to the land.
What is the character of Drainage and the form of Sewage Disposal?	Varies in different Townships.
Canal Boats	Regularly inspected by Nuisance Inspector.
What is the condition of the Bakchouses?	Satisfactory.
Slaughter Houses?	Generally good, visited regularly by the Inspector.
Lodging Houses?	Now satisfactory. These in Great Eccleston are closed. (Registered)
Are they Registered?	Yes.
Are the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops periodically inspected? ..	Yes.
Have any Regulations been made by your Authority under the Order of the Local Government Board?	No.
Have the Factories and Workshops been inspected, and with what result?	Yes. Generally satisfactory.
Offensive Trades	Nil.
Sale of Food and Drugs Act ...	{ No. of Samples Purchased.....Nil. ProsecutionsNil.
Food unfit for Human Consumption. Amount seized?	Nil.
River Pollution	No special Pollution.
Any Special Report of Medical Officer of Health during the year?	Yes, with regard to Pilling. Copy enclosed.
Department of Inspector of Nuisances	{ No. of Notices served.....116 No. of Legal Proceedings taken & result.. Nil
Smoke	{ Do you suffer from this form of nuisance—No No. of Observations.....Nil. No of Legal Proceedings taken & result—Nil. Give approximately the number of tall chimneys in connection with mills or large works.. There are none of any importance
Has the Authority adopted—	
(a) "The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890"?	Yes.
(b) "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890"?	No.
Has any special action been taken in respect of Cholera?	No.

